

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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A supply of INFORMATION LETTER binders is now available and will be furnished to members on request at a charge of \$1.35. The \$1.35 covers cost plus postage. Please address all requests for binders to Edgar C. Kellogg, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Stare at Virginia Canners Meet

Past President Fred A. Stare of the National Canners Association will journey to Roanoke, Va., next Thursday to address the annual meeting of the Virginia Canners Association, which is being held February 27-28 at the Hotel Patrick Henry. This will be the fourth State or regional canners meeting that the Association has participated in this spring. Other N. C. A. participation this year included the Ozark, Tennessee-Kentucky, and Utah canners conventions.

As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, it was learned that the House Committee on Agriculture may report out a bill today, if the House is in session, to extend for six months the present farm labor program. The bill would further provide for coordination of farm labor problems between the State employment services and the State extension services in the recruitment of labor. It is understood that a number of farm organization representatives have scheduled a meeting to discuss further action, particularly with reference to the amendment of the proposed measure by the Senate Agricultural Committee, if it should gain favorable action in the House.

Holdings of frozen fruits and frozen vegetables were nearly 22 and 50 percent larger, respectively, on February 1 this year than they were on the corresponding date in 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. Complete details on page 133.

Canned Bean Standards Issued

A revised standard of identity and a new standard of quality for canned green and wax beans under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act were announced on February 19 by the Federal Security Administrator and were published in the *Federal Register* for this same date. The standards become effective May 20, 1947. The Association, in order to give all canners of green and wax beans an opportunity to study both the findings of fact and the exact wording of the official standards, reprinted the complete order in full in a special bulletin to this week's INFORMATION LETTER, which was mailed to all green and wax bean canners early yesterday (February 20).

The two standards are similar to those recommended by the Food and Drug Administration last fall, and which were published in full and sent to all canners of green and wax beans as a special bulletin to the INFORMATION LETTER for November 1, 1946. However, the official standards differ in (See, *Canned Bean Standards*, page 137)

Canned Bean Labels Must Conform to New Standards

Labels for canned green and wax beans must conform to the requirements of the new standards which have been issued by the Federal Security Administrator (See story above). Revised label data sheets, for use by bean canners in making their labels conform to the present regulation, were mailed to all canners of green and wax beans along with the INFORMATION LETTER Bulletin which reprinted in full the new canned bean standards. The label data sheet also includes the voluntary descriptive terms developed under the N.C.A. descriptive labeling program.

Utah Canners Convention Hears Rutz and Payne

Industry cannot advocate free enterprise when larger profits beckon, and then ask for government relief and aid when faced with over-production and sagging markets, Emil Rutz, President of the National Canners Association, told members of the Utah Canners Association in an address at the second day's session of their 35th annual convention at Salt Lake City, February 21-22.

"If we want free enterprise," Mr. Rutz said, "we must be ready to pay the price for it by a willingness to take the bitter with the sweet, to abide consistently by our decisions and actions, even though disaster seems to impend as a threatening result of them."

The choice is between short-term security and long-term liberty. The WPA of the thirties promised the former, sterling individualism insures the latter. May we choose wisely and well, for the sooner industry knows that it cannot expect relief from any source if the conduct of its affairs leads to failure, the sooner we shall have a sounder business structure," he added.

"Human thought is apt to work in extremes—'pointing with pride, viewing with alarm.' The extremes in business could be cited as net profit on the one hand, and the labor and effort required to produce it, on the other," Mr. Rutz exclaimed. "We point with pride to bank balances but we are alarmed over rising costs in production as we wish for the 'good old days' when there was no government at all in business and labor was just an item.

"But nobody has a monopoly on the virtues, and in the coming struggle of ideologies, spurred on by the impact of socialistic and communistic ideas upon the Western world, we should avoid the wishful thinking that we are going back to the dear, dead days of sheer acquisitive capitalism. Nor should we be fearful lest that which is most worthy of survival may not emerge out of the clashes of divergent views and opinions, to produce a better American system."

Mr. Rutz stated that "the basic trouble is not with the individual wage-earner who admittedly needs organization for bargaining power but whose cause is often hampered and exploited by irresponsible union leadership intent on gains for the few at the expense of the many."

"Our aim has been and is to be fair; to try to get the facts; to deal with workers as human beings with reference to their needs and not exclusively to buy labor as cheaply as possible."

"Cheap" Labor Is "Expensive"

The N.C.A. president reminded the Utah canners that "cheap labor is the most expensive kind of labor" and urged all industry to "practice sanity instead of toughness; to be reasonable, rather than rough" in all management-employee relationships.

In a brief review of the history of canning in Utah and the importance of the industry to the State, Mr. Rutz pointed out that the Utah Canners Association was founded in 1911 and is one of the oldest and most active

State canner organizations in the Nation.

He said there are 32 canning plants and four freezers in Utah which last year canned and froze over 24 processed food items.

During the peak of operations in 1946, Mr. Rutz said more than 8,000 people were employed and that over 5,000,000 cases of canned fruits and vegetables were packed and over 10,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables were frozen.

"Utah's processed foods last year had a dollar value of almost \$20,000,000, and the canning and freezing plants in Utah represent an investment of over \$7,000,000," Mr. Rutz added. "Wages, paid Utah canners during the 1946 season approximated \$5,000,000, and canners and freezers paid the growers of raw products over \$4,000,000."

Payne on Program

"The urge back of the consumer movement is as old as the bargaining of trade and barter. It is the universal desire we all have to get full value for our money," Happer Payne, Director of Labeling for the National Canners Association reminded members of the Utah Canners Association attending their 35th annual convention. "In grandmother's time when the producer and the retailer were in closer personal contact with the consumer, when there were relatively few things to buy, and when most goods were open to inspection, intelligent buying was simpler than today," Mr. Payne said. "It is the change from those conditions to present day conditions plus everyone's normal urge to get good values that is responsible for the more or less active consumer movement of the past 15 years or so."

Mr. Payne pointed out that courses in consumer education have been established in a large number of our public schools and colleges and in an increasing number of the schools some phase of consumer education is a required course. The principles of such education are sound and when it is soundly and constructively given such education should be encouraged, he said. "Any movement which will assist us in getting more satisfaction and better values for the money we earn is not only sound socially but contributes to genuine prosperity. The more wisely people spend their money the more things people can buy," he emphasized.

Stressing the fact that many specific objectives and achievements of the consumer movement are thor-

oughly sound, Mr. Payne declared there isn't a reputable and thoughtful retailer who doesn't approve of city ordinances requiring honest weights and measures because "the honest retailer is protected along with the consumer against the fringe of the unscrupulous or the careless competitor."

The N.C.A. official said no one would quarrel with law or regulation which protects against the fringe element whose practices are contrary to the best interests of business and the consumer. But there is complete justification in resisting the enactment of laws and regulations whose ostensible purpose is to not only control the fringe but which are of a character that would destroy initiative or limit opportunity or submerge the principles of independent Americanism and substitute controls that destroy the democratic freedom on which the social and economic life of America is based.

Mr. Payne said that the National Canners Association has long been developing a labeling program. "It is a simple program based on the sound premise that commonly-understood words convey more understandable information than any other form of communication. It meets every specification of the consumer group for adequate labeling in that it is simple, specific, understandable, informative and applicable with uniformity by canners and distributors wherever they may be—Utah, Wisconsin, New York, Maine," he stated.

Other speakers appearing on the Utah canners convention program were Lt. Col. Homer D. Barnes, Director of Procurement, California Quartermaster Depot, Oakland, Calif.; John R. Matchett, Head of the Food Products Division, Western Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Albany, Calif.; J. S. Gardner, Manager, Canning Industry Department, the Diversy Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Ralph Sanborn, Plant Coordination Director, California Packing Corp., and Dr. J. Russell Esty, Director of the N.C.A. Western Laboratories, the latter two named, both of San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. Barnes discussed "The Army Procurement Program for 1947," Mr. Matchett spoke on the subject of "Dehydro Frozen Foods," and Mr. Gardner described the "Commercial Chemicals as Aids in Plant Sanitation." Mr. Sanborn discussed the "Relation of the N.C.A. Labeling Program to Standards of the Food and Drug Act" and Dr. Esty described "The Nutrition Program of the National Canners Association."

Canned Food Statistics

1946 Pack of Canned Green and Wax Beans Larger Than 1945

The total pack of canned green and wax beans in 1946 was 16,870,009 actual cases, as compared with 15,815,302 cases in 1945, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. On the basis of 24/2's, the 1946 pack of 18,103,192 cases was 4 percent larger than the 1945 pack of 17,365,000 cases. The 1946 pack, basis 24/2's, totaled 16,217,577 cases of green beans and 1,885,615 cases of wax

beans. These compare with the 1945 pack of 16,012,000 cases of green and 1,353,000 cases of wax beans, basis 24/2's.

The 1945 and 1946 packs of green and wax beans by States and varieties, based on reports from canners known to have packed beans in 1946, together with estimates for five canners not reporting, are shown in the table below:

1945 and 1946 Packs of Green and Wax Beans

	1945 Pack		1946 Pack	
	Green	Wax	Green	Wax
Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts.....	217,398	273,275	166,416	350,314
New York.....	1,374,807	430,515	1,608,907	708,341
Maryland and Delaware.....	3,213,142	44,540	3,754,863	123,400
Pennsylvania.....	380,712	122,712	333,449	132,815
Indiana.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Michigan.....	406,770	80,695	349,084	103,638
Wisconsin.....	822,130	218,914	713,581	273,350
Iowa and Nebraska.....	31,091	2,578	34,625	8,702
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	523,997		853,561	
Arkansas and Missouri.....	1,899,872		1,984,751	(a)
Texas.....	801,650		858,841	
Colorado.....	253,065	51,452	247,339	44,036
Utah and Idaho.....	156,575	17,560	105,217	13,387
Washington.....	326,747	(a)	168,004	(a)
Oregon.....	1,738,311	(a)	1,872,934	(a)
California.....	387,415		359,603	
Other States.....	1,995,074	37,297	1,637,915	62,646
Total.....	14,529,764	1,285,538	15,049,270	1,820,739

(a) Included in Other States.

	Feb. 1, 1947	Jan. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1946
Thousands of Pounds			
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus.....	15,672	17,594	6,859
Beans, lima.....	21,775	24,460	12,117
Beans, snap.....	23,404	25,551	13,884
Broccoli.....	15,268	13,586	7,385
Cauliflower.....	8,683	7,921	4,338
Corn, sweet.....	35,660	37,927	18,125
Peas, green.....	94,284	102,972	44,862
Spinach.....	23,850	24,972	14,906
Brussels sprouts.....	7,164	6,802	4,091
Pumpkin and squash.....	11,785	11,140	5,719
Baked beans.....	768	788	1,298
Vegetable purees.....	154	166	463
All other vegetables.....	61,513	59,115	38,375
Total.....	319,980	333,084	172,512

Canned Food Stocks Increase

Stocks of canned vegetables in the hands of packers and wholesale distributors have been accumulating at an unusually rapid rate during recent months, and as a result demand for 1947 packs may be weaker, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said this week. Stocks of frozen vegetables for recent months have been at levels far above any previous record. For this reason there may be less demand by processors for contracted acreage in 1947 than in 1946, USDA stated.

Cash Dividends Increase

Publicly reported cash dividend payments by corporations were 15.9 percent higher in November, 1946, than in November, 1945, the Department of Commerce announced February 5. November, 1946, disbursements totaled \$158,200,000 as compared with \$136,500,000 in November, 1945. These figures include only publicly reported cash dividend payments which currently account for about 60 percent of all cash dividends paid.

Stocks in Wholesalers' and Retailers' Hands Increasing

Wholesale stocks of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, including those in retail food chain warehouses, according to a report of the Bureau of the Census, totaled 112,200,000 cases as of January 1, 1947. This compares with December 1, 1946, stocks of 99,800,000 cases and January 1, 1946, stocks in distributors hands of 89,300,000. The increase on January 1, as compared with a year earlier totaled 42,900,000 cases, as follows: Fruits—11,800,000 cases, juices—5,300,000 cases, vegetables—25,600,000 cases, and baby food—200,000 cases.

Packers stocks decreased by about 13,000,000 cases during last Decem-

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Larger Now Than Last Year

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on February 1, 1947, totaled 443,000,000 pounds as compared with 471,000,000 on January 1, 1947, and 362,000,000 pounds on February 1, 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. The 28,000,000-pound drop in frozen fruit holdings during January of this year was twice the reduction in stocks during the corresponding month of 1946. February 1, 1947, holdings were 22 percent larger than last year.

Frozen cherry stocks on February 1 of this year totaled 61,000,000 pounds, as compared with 67,000,000 a month earlier, and nearly three times the stocks of a year earlier.

Frozen vegetable stocks in cold storage on February 1, 1947, totaled 320,000,000 pounds or about 13,000,000 less than January 1, 1947. This net decrease in stocks during January compares with that for last year of 19,000,000, and the 1942 to 1946 average January decrease of 15,000,000 pounds. However, February 1, 1947, holdings were nearly double the Feb-

ruary 1, 1946, holdings of 173,000,000 pounds.

With respect to five vegetables—aspargus, lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn and green peas—February 1, 1947, stocks totaled 191,000,000 pounds, 18,000,000 more than January 1, and nearly double the February 1, 1946, stocks of 96,000,000 pounds.

Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks by commodities for February 1, 1947, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Feb. 1, 1947	Jan. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1946
Thousands of pounds			
FROZEN FRUITS			
Apples.....	58,747	54,704	63,811
Blackberries.....	17,738	10,639	16,320
Cherries.....	61,282	67,197	21,304
Young, Logan, Boyesen, etc.....	12,808	13,760	7,452
Raspberries.....	20,738	22,318	12,493
Strawberries.....	37,751	43,393	17,331
Grapes.....	12,619	15,151	15,567
Plums and prunes.....	20,467	22,115	16,027
Peaches.....	57,504	60,790	62,613
Fruit juices and purees.....	27,344	29,342	23,995
Apricots.....	29,948	32,665	28,786
Blueberries.....	14,925	15,199	18,145
All other fruits.....	71,108	74,368	58,464
Total.....	442,974	470,710	362,514

ber, according to the Bureau of the Census. Packers stocks totaled 110,300,000 cases on January 1, 1947, compared with 123,200,000 a month earlier, and 101,500,000 on January 1, 1946.

Shipments of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables by canners and whole-

salers during December, 1946, totaled 26,800,000 cases, or 28 percent less than November shipments of 37,000,000 cases, but about the same as December, 1945, shipments. December, 1946, shipments were about half the record October, 1946, level. These shipments include canner and whole-

saler shipments to retail and institutional outlets as well as to the government and commercial exports.

Shipments of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables and distributor stocks, with comparisons, are shown in the table below (basis 24/2½'s for fruits, and 24/2's for other items):

Civilian Shipments to Retail or Consumer Outlets and Stocks of Wholesale Distributors and Packers

Commodity	—Retail Shipments—			—Wholesale Stocks—			—Packers Stocks—		
	Dec. 1946 (31 days)	Nov. 1946 (30 days)	Dec. 1945 (31 days)	Jan. 1, 1947	Dec. 1, 1946	Jan. 1, 1946	Jan. 1, 1947	Dec. 1, 1946	Jan. 1, 1946
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
TOTAL.....	26,806	36,978	27,740	112,175	99,840	69,260	110,263	123,247	101,491
Fruits:	4,438	6,186	3,880	16,966	13,482	5,172	16,599	20,934	17,493
Apples and crabapples.....	14	121	122	1,407	940	209	983	460	377
Applesauce.....	115	587	512	1,310	968	241	1,220	958	613
Apricots.....	131	321	219	2,714	2,517	424	1,114	1,442	1,714
Berries.....	9	26	27	248	236	31	42	63	59
Cherries (red sour).....	13	66	64	303	293	42	84	107	839
Cherries, other.....	4	117	56	476	410	114	170	240	385
Cranberries and sauce.....	438	969	387	281	216	111	335	248	111
Figs.....	91	79	32	194	165	94	288	408	315
Grapefruit segments.....	53	207	146	528	292	49	908	515	168
Other citrus sections.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mixed fruits.....	763	738	837	1,236	1,108	564	1,610	2,444	1,829
Peaches, clingstone.....	695	1,109	1,066	4,090	3,371	1,486	3,700	5,114	4,841
Peaches, freestone.....	14	126	(1)	1,161	975	420	460	600	(1)
Pears.....	690	616	377	801	557	544	2,168	3,034	2,946
Pineapple.....	1,378	745	250	677	400	407	2,416	3,773	2,631
Plums and prunes.....	30	311	181	1,502	1,006	425	1,045	1,410	665
Other fruits.....		3	4	38	28	11	26	28	.....
Juices:	6,233	5,925	6,322	18,736	17,634	13,358	21,642	22,463	15,180
Apple and sweet cider.....	137	573	106	975	829	417	1,011	857	253
Apricot, peach, and pear.....	42	49	8	408	347	15	185	253	63
Grape.....	236	155	57	153	127	59	58	50	33
Grapefruit.....	1,764	859	1,888	2,387	2,703	1,966	2,330	1,703	1,765
Orange.....	1,416	878	1,347	1,779	1,978	1,826	1,646	1,454	1,204
Orange and grapefruit blended.....	907	638	924	1,115	1,215	948	1,746	1,484	1,015
Other citrus juices.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pineapple.....	942	782	290	562	411	421	1,644	2,485	2,004
Prune.....	243	213	270	551	589	475	815	330	135
Other fruit and berry.....	100	89	49	140	143	75	835	491	48
Tomato.....	322	1,423	977	9,731	8,406	6,686	9,005	10,583	6,778
Vegetable combinations.....	112	266	137	706	761	375	2,607	2,753	1,324
Other vegetable juices.....	12	.....	9	129	125	95	70	31	88
Vegetables, seasonal:	5,449	9,673	8,121	51,502	47,966	34,601	37,856	43,884	42,614
Asparagus.....	148	209	139	1,385	1,382	255	448	597	1,705
Beans, green and wax.....	423	804	1,309	6,935	6,443	4,650	4,692	5,363	5,418
Beans, lima.....	291	172	242	306	378	266	634	943	673
Beets.....	275	800	400	1,915	1,714	2,041	4,209	4,232	4,955
Carrots.....	272	313	440	1,022	872	600	1,822	1,578	1,551
Corn, vacuum-packed whole kernel.....	247	21	(1)	2,109	1,874	1,446	1,583	2,065	(1)
Corn, other (except corn on cob).....	1,343	1,957	1,676	9,458	8,143	7,521	6,299	8,957	10,088
Greens, leafy (except spinach).....	88	147	67	1,102	1,117	1,259	877	551	585
Mixed vegetables.....	51	335	314	1,369	1,189	637	1,025	701	690
Peas.....	1,030	1,804	1,986	13,977	13,582	9,869	10,229	11,654	10,349
Pumpkin and squash.....	112	879	304	1,920	1,067	323	700	1,099	619
Spinach.....	373	418	237	2,423	2,617	1,764	1,666	1,358	1,800
Tomatoes.....	796	1,814	1,005	7,493	7,188	3,910	3,972	4,786	4,321
Vegetables, nonseasonal:	10,019	14,131	8,701	23,101	18,798	14,410	26,248	28,678	20,581
Beans, dry.....	3,402	4,044	2,287	2,995	1,865	2,219	3,152	1,949	3,094
Potatoes, sweet.....	491	463	178	1,673	1,298	704	1,795	2,096	1,172
Potatoes, white.....	14	131	178	58	42	14	129	95	807
Sauerkraut.....	338	574	587	2,195	1,974	993	1,012	652	761
Tomato soup.....	239	898	595	2,562	2,399	2,063	1,528	1,666	1,167
All other soups.....	2,059	2,942	2,718	5,332	4,191	2,284	3,712	3,354	1,490
Tomato catsup and chili sauce.....	1,000	1,849	810	2,156	1,707	1,550	4,167	5,524	4,454
Tomato paste.....	381	575	129	1,338	1,146	1,128	1,186	1,720	1,198
Tomato sauces.....	579	1,031	241	1,837	1,429	851	3,260	4,200	2,287
Tomato pulp and puree.....	1,173	1,181	562	2,263	2,086	2,341	5,329	6,630	3,650
Other vegetables.....	343	443	416	692	661	263	808	783	483
Baby foods:	667	1,063	716	1,880	1,960	1,719	7,918	7,288	5,623
Custards (including fruit desserts).....	67	84	77	173	191	190	511	470	641
Fruits.....	215	452	234	695	713	874	3,454	3,060	2,020
Meats.....	169	241	214	461	478	292	1,289	1,158	647
Vegetables.....	216	286	191	551	578	663	2,664	2,600	2,306

¹ Included in Mixed fruits or Other fruits.

² Included in Peaches, clingstone.

³ Included in Other fruit and berry.

⁴ Included in Corn, other.

Canned Lima Bean Stocks

Stocks of canned lima beans in canners' hands on February 1 totaled 345,000 cases, basis 24/2's, or about 20 percent of the 1946 pack, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. The following table, which is based on reports from canners who packed about 97 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reported, shows the stocks on hand by varieties, areas, and can sizes:

**Stocks of Canned Limas in Canners' Hands
Total Sold and Unsold February 1, 1947**

Maryland and Delaware			
	24/2	6/10	Total
Green Limas:			
Midget.....	6,959	.....	6,959
Tiny.....	6,524	1,096	7,580
Small.....	18,276	2,174	20,450
Medium.....	9,441	3,119	12,560
Green and White.....	28,712	3,007	31,719
White.....	9,082	131	9,213
Blended.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	78,994	9,487	88,481
Eastern States			
Midget.....	780	.....	780
Tiny.....	5,928	.....	5,928
Small.....	25,508	218	25,726
Medium.....	12,504	706	13,210
Green and White.....	10,826	206	11,034
White.....	.....	504	504
Blended.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	56,059	1,132	57,191
Western States			
Midget.....	12,082	1,140	13,222
Tiny.....	11,262	.....	11,262
Small.....	12,257	.....	12,257
Medium.....	14,433	1	14,434
Green and White.....	68,613	1,448	70,061
White.....	10,900	.....	10,900
Blended.....	62,482	.....	62,482
Total.....	192,029	2,589	194,618
Total U. S.....	327,082	13,208	340,290

NEW ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since November 30, 1946:

Atlantic Canning & Packing Co.,
Hawkinsville, Ga.
Bateman Canning Co., Macon, Ga.
Canners, Incorporated, Clarksville,
Ark.
Choate & Atkins, Eustis, Fla.
Conte & Sons Packing Co., Perkasio,
Pa.
Farmingdale Packing Co., Farmingdale,
N. J.
Gaetz Oyster Co., Stanwood, Wash.
Jenkins Bros., Inc., Frederick, Md.
F. O. Mitchell & Bro., Inc., Perryman,
Md.

F. O. Mitchell Co., Perryman, Md.
Pacific Olive Co., Visalia, Calif.
The Sherwood Co., Nahcotta, Wash.
Tapley & Cronk, Cordova, Alaska
Wilson Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Gilbert C. Wilson Laboratories, Pittsburg,
Texas
The Winchester Canning Co., Canal
Winchester, Ohio
Winter Garden Citrus Products Coop.,
Winter Garden, Fla.

Standards

To Hold Hearing on Amending Canned Tomato Standards

The Federal Security Administrator has announced that a hearing will be held at 10 a. m., March 20, in Room 5545, Social Security Bldg., Washington, D. C., for the purpose of studying the proposals to amend the definition and standard of identity for canned tomatoes. Text of the Administrator's notice follows:

Notice is hereby given that the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, upon application of a substantial portion of the interested industry, stating reasonable grounds therefor, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055; 21 U. S. C. 341, 371), will hold a public hearing commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning of March 20, 1947, in Room 5545, Social Security Building, Independence Avenue and Fourth Street, SW, Washington, D. C., upon proposals to amend § 53.40 (a) (4) (21 CFR Cum. Supp. 53.40) to provide for the use of additional optional calcium salts for firming tomatoes, and § 53.40 (b) (21 CFR Cum Supp. 53.40) to provide for label statement of such optional ingredients.

Mr. Bernard D. Levinson hereby is designated as presiding officer to conduct the hearing, in the place of the Administrator, with full authority to administer oaths and affirmations and to do all other things appropriate to the conduct of the hearing. The presiding officer is required to certify the entire record of the proceedings to the Administrator for initial decision.

The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the rules of practice provided therefor.

In lieu of oral testimony, interested persons may submit affidavits to the presiding officer at the Social Security Building, Federal Security Agency, Independence Avenue and Fourth Street, SW, Washington, D. C., at any time prior to the hearing. Such affidavits should be submitted in quintuplicate. Every interested person

will be permitted, in accordance with the above-mentioned rules of practice, to examine all affidavits submitted and to file counter-affidavits with the presiding officer.

At the hearing evidence will be restricted to testimony and exhibits that are relevant and material to the issue contained in the proposals.

The proposal is subject to adoption, rejection, amendment, or modification by the administrator, in whole or in part, as the evidence adduced at the hearing may require.

Dated: February 12, 1947.

[SEAL] MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Administrator.

FDA Food Standards Committee to Meet Week of March 24

A meeting of the Food Standards Committee of the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, will be held during the week beginning March 24, to consider and make recommendations as to definitions and standards of identity for various salad dressings, and certain frozen fruits, and standards of quality and fill of container for canned corn. (See last week's LETTER.)

As an aid in considering the problems involved, the Committee will be glad to receive recommendations and suggestions, supported where possible by factual data, from interested members of the affected industries, from consumers and consumer organizations, from State regulatory officials, and any others interested, it was stated. In order to afford an opportunity for informal discussion of the problems, open meetings will be held in Room 5545, Social Security Building, as follows:

10:00 a.m. Tuesday, March 25
Standards of identity for mayonnaise, salad dressings, French dressings, and related products.
10:00 a.m. Wednesday, March 26
Standards of quality and fill of container of canned corn.
10:00 a.m. Thursday, March 27
Standards of identity for frozen fruits for table use.

The open meetings of the Committee are informal and should not be confused with the formal hearings required under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act before standards are adopted.

Interested persons wishing to secure further information or having suggestions they wish to submit by mail, should address their communications to the Secretary, Food Standards Committee, Food and Drug Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Raw Products

TOMATO BLIGHT WARNING SYSTEM IS SET UP BY PLANT DISEASE SURVEY AND 18 STATE PLANT PATHOLOGISTS

A blight information or warning service, recommended at the special Tomato Conference held at Indianapolis last November under the auspices of the National Canners Association, has been officially organized for the 1947 season.

The coordinator of this cooperative effort will be the Plant Disease Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. A plant pathologist has been officially delegated in each of 32 States as the State cooperator. He will be assisted by other plant pathologists and horticulturists in his State in determining if and when late blight appears, its severity, and spread.

The State cooperator will make weekly reports to the Plant Disease Survey at Beltsville by Wednesday evening of each week. The Plant Disease Survey will assemble the reports from the various States and summarize them on one mimeographed sheet which will be mailed back to the State cooperator to reach him by Monday morning of each week.

The responsibility for the interpretation of these reports and issuance of notices and control recommendations to the growers and canners in each State will be on the State cooperator and his staff. The Plant Disease Survey will not attempt to recommend control practices for the various tomato growing States.

The experiment station and extension service in each State will devise a warning system within the State, using either the mails, telegraph, radio or telephone. Many States will issue recommendations through the county agricultural agents.

Canners who might wish to be contacted directly by collect wire or phone by the State cooperator should make these arrangements with him personally. Canners with acreage in several States might be able to make the same arrangements with the State cooperator in each State by writing him directly and explaining what is wanted.

The names and addresses of the State plant pathologists for the key tomato production States are given below:

Connecticut:

Dr. James G. Horsfall, Dept. of

Plant Pathology and Botany, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven.

Delaware:

Dr. John W. Heuberger, Extension Division, Univ. of Delaware, Newark.

Florida:

Dr. W. B. Tisdale, Dept. of Plant Pathology, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Illinois:

Dr. H. W. Anderson, Illinois Experiment Station, and Dr. L. R. Tehon, State Natural History Survey, Urbana

Indiana:

Dr. R. W. Samson, Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, Lafayette.

Iowa:

Dr. W. F. Buchholz, Botany and Plant Pathology Dept., Iowa State College, Ames.

Kentucky:

Dr. W. D. Valleau, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Maryland:

Dr. Carroll Cox, Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of Maryland, College Park.

Michigan:

Mrs. M. C. Strong, Michigan State College, and Dr. L. C. Knorr, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Minnesota:

Dr. C. J. Elde, Div. of Plant Pathology and Botany, University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul.

New Jersey:

Dr. C. M. Haenseler, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick.

New York:

Dr. John Niederhauser, Extension Service, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Ohio:

Thomas H. King, Agricultural Extension Service, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Pennsylvania:

Dr. R. S. Kirby, Division of Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College, State College.

Tennessee:

Earl Felix, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Texas:

Dr. G. H. Godfrey, Agricultural Substation No. 15, Weslaco.

Virginia:

S. B. Fenne, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, and Dr. H. T. Cook, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk.

Wisconsin:

Dr. R. E. Vaughan, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Foreign Trade

World Rice Crop Gains Are Slow—Still Below Average

The 1946-47 world rice crop estimated at 7,100,000,000 bushels, though 11 percent above last season's short crop of 6,400,000,000 bushels, is still 4 percent below the prewar (1935-36 to 1939-40) harvest of 7,400,000,000 bushels. The largest production gain is in the Far East where 95 percent of the world's rice normally is produced, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported.

Substantial increases in China, India, and Japan should improve food shortages in these countries, which are the world's largest producers as well as normally the heaviest importers. In Burma production also increased substantially, but output in all surplus producing countries continued much below prewar. Exportable supplies in 1947, therefore, are expected to exceed only slightly the low level of last year.

Output in Europe is recovering, but it is not yet back to prewar. In the Western Hemisphere, a record production was harvested in North America, but early forecasts of the South American harvest are below the bumper crops of last season.

FAO Information Program

Officials of the Food and Agriculture Organization met last week at United Nations headquarters at Lake Success, N. Y., with representatives of international business and agricultural organizations to consider ways and means by which information concerning the operations of the different United Nations agencies could be

channeled most effectively to the people of different countries.

Reports were presented by the several United Nations agencies as to their respective functions, and subcommittees from the different non-governmental agencies were turned into study groups to make recommendations. A permanent advisory committee was appointed to keep in touch with United Nations agencies and help disseminate information concerning divisional operations.

Spain's Pickled Olive Crop Double Prewar; Exports Gain

Spain's pickled-olive production this year is expected to be double the prewar level, the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated this week. In view of the good crop prospects, shipments to this country will no doubt be confined largely to top-grade olives. Production of pickled olives in 1946 is estimated at 62,400 short tons—the largest crop since 1941-42, compared with 30,300 tons (revised) in 1945. The preliminary estimate exceeds the 10-year (1935-44) average of 28,700 tons by 117 percent.

In terms of hogshead (160 United States gallons or 960 pounds), this season's indicated production is 70,000 for Queens and 60,000 for Manzanilla for the 1945-46 season. Of the total output, 63,000 hogshead of Queens and 54,000 hogshead of Manzanilla are believed to be of suitable grade and quality for export to the United States and Canada. Last season, 21,000 hogshead of Queens and 28,720 hogshead Manzanilla were of suitable quality for export to the United States and Canada.

Sanitation

Cannery Waste Treatment

The Association has been informed by leading manufacturers of nitrate of soda that this item is very scarce due to the shortage of one of the raw materials used in its manufacture. Cannermen who expect to treat lagooned cannery wastes for odor control during the coming year are urged to order their supplies at an early date. It is suggested that cannermen using relatively small quantities of nitrate of soda combine their orders with other nearby cannermen to secure the benefit of carload purchases.

If orders cannot be filled through local sources, it is suggested that inquiries be directed to:

(1) The Barrett Division, Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, New York, or to (2) E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Ammonia Department, Wilmington 98, Dela.

Further information regarding the procurement and use of nitrate of soda for the treatment of lagooned cannery wastes may be obtained from N. H. Sanborn, Sanitation Director, National Cannermen Association, 1739 H Street, NW, Washington 6, D. C.

Fisheries

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended January 30 totaled 2,760 tons. Pack of sardines during the week was 39,823 cases. The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1946.

Areas	Season to	
	Jan. 30, 1947	Feb. 2, 1946
	Tons	Tons
Northern district.....	2,846	82,910
Central district.....	35,881	142,082
Southern district.....	192,139	162,343
Total.....	230,866	387,335
Can sizes	Cases	
	1947	1946
1-lb. ovals.....	886,550	1,128,076
1-lb. talls.....	1,806,304	2,379,679
1/4-lb. fillet.....	8,724	.....
8 oz. 96's.....	34,253	47,256
8 oz. 100's.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	59,674	93,487
Total.....	2,895,595	3,648,498

CANNED BEAN STANDARDS

(Concluded from page 131)

some respects from the proposed regulations, notably the proposed provision regarding "Jumble Pack" has been taken out, and the suggested requirement about tough strings has been limited to the Number 6 and larger sieve sizes.

Every canner of green and wax beans should study the complete standards very carefully. After the effective date—May 20, 1947—all interstate shipments of canned green and wax beans will be subject to all of the requirements of the new Federal Security Agency standards.

Frozen and Cured Fish Stocks in Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on February 1, 1947, totaled 151,196,000 pounds, as compared with January 1, 1947, holdings of 176,844,000 pounds, and the February 1, 1946, stocks of 135,280,000 pounds, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported from data furnished by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

Species	Feb. 1, 1946	Jan. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1947
Thousands of pounds			
Salt-water fish:			
Bait and animal food	1,688	1,937	1,308
Bluefish.....	161	128	122
Butterfish.....	511	632	430
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole....	1,832	1,539	1,327
Croakers.....	555	458	263
Eels.....	297	296	287
Fillets (miscellaneous)	17,610	30,220	35,272
Flounders (including fillets).....	2,674	3,000	2,432
Halibut.....	8,971	13,677	10,269
Herring, sea.....	909	2,323	1,836
Mackerel (Boston, including fillets)....	7,082	2,431	1,450
Mullet.....	2,329	1,934	1,776
Sablefish (black cod).	3,356	6,712	5,444
Salmon (all species).	13,219	19,049	16,364
Scup (porgies).....	1,064	895	540
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)...	1,096	814	675
Shad and shad roe..	554	423	378
Smeets (sea).....	1,435	922	1,148
Swordfish.....	1,426	1,077	845
Whiting (including fillets).....	11,963	9,632	6,866
Miscellaneous salt-water fish.....	10,787	13,288	11,385
Fresh-water fish:			
Bait and animal food.	1,271	2,434	1,811
Blue pike & sauger (including fillets)...	339	224	289
Catfish and bullheads	279	433	440
Chubs.....	879	451	438
Lake herring & cisco (including fillets)...	3,985	3,572	2,589
Lake trout.....	497	490	320
Pickeral, jacks or yellow jacks.....	138	66	89
Sturgeon and spoon-bill cat.....	64	539	486
Suckers.....	15	21	16
Tullibee.....	494	390	385
Yellow perch (including fillets).....	144	824	1,097
Yellow pike (or wall-eye) (including fillets).....	238	150	199
Whitefish.....	1,106	1,520	1,603
Miscellaneous fresh-water fish.....	1,184	1,338	993
Shellfish:			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster).....	417	819	1,123
Scallops.....	778	2,236	1,682
Shrimp.....	13,647	13,513	10,572
Squid.....	1,632	1,060	686
Miscellaneous shellfish.....	1,652	2,457	2,074
Frozen fish, total.....	115,398	152,803	127,119
Cured fish, total.....	19,832	23,541	24,077
Total, all fish....	135,280	176,344	151,196

Forthcoming Meetings

- February 27-28—Virginia Cannery Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Patrick Henry, Roanoke, Virginia.
- February 27-28—National Cannery Association, Northwest Branch, 11th Annual Salmon Cutting, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
- March 3-15—National Cannery Association, Plant Sanitation Course, N. C. A. Western Research Laboratories, San Francisco, Calif.
- March 7—Cannery League of California, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.
- March 11-12—Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, Northland Hotel, Green Bay, Wis.
- March 12-13—Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, American Legion Building, Beaver Dam, Wis.
- March 13-14—Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, Eau Claire Hotel, Eau Claire, Wis.
- March 19-21—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.
- March 31-April 4—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.
- April 10-11—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.
- April 17—Indiana Cannery Association, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.
- May 22-23—Ozark Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

Miss Smith Holds Chairmanship

Katherine R. Smith, Director of the Association's Home Economics Division, served as Chairman of the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest held in Chicago February 21 at the Morrison Hotel, under auspices of the National Cherry Week.

Outstanding nationally known food authorities judged the contest.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended February 15 totaled 333 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 12 percent above the 297 million pounds produced during the preceding week but 5 percent below the 349 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

Industrial Production and Consumer Demand Is High

Rising to record peacetime levels, the rate of industrial production in 1946 averaged 170 percent of the 1935-39 level. This was 69 percent below the wartime high average of 239 in 1943, but 3 percent above the level of September, 1945, when the war ended, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. Durable goods were produced at an average rate equal to 192 percent of prewar, while the rate of nondurable goods production at 164 percent of the prewar level represented only a slight decline of 12 percent from the record average level of 1943, the Department said.

Consumer demand factors will be more important in determining the level of industrial production in 1947 than those factors which predominated during the past year—unconverted plant and equipment and materials shortages. The national industrial plant is now largely converted to production for peacetime needs.

Death Takes H. A. Shaver

H. A. Shaver, prominent Georgia and Florida canner died at Lakeland, Fla., on February 7.

Mr. Shaver was one of the pioneers of the citrus canning industry, and operated plants for these products in

Jacksonville, Lakeland, and Orlando, Fla. In addition, he operated fruit and vegetable plants in Georgia and Mississippi.

He had been very active in the canning business until 1942, at which time he retired due to ill health. He was widely known throughout the canning industry, and made many friends in his associations with the canned foods industry, not only in the United States, but in Canada and the United Kingdom as well.

Ozark Cannery Officers

At the 39th annual convention of the Ozark Cannery Association at Springfield, Mo., the following officers were elected: President—Joe Steele, Steele Canning Co., Springdale, Ark.; vice president—J. O. Harris, Harris Canning Co., Johnson, Ark.; secretary-treasurer—F. R. Spurgin, Fayetteville, Ark.

C. Webb Campbell Dies

C. Webb Campbell, Cummins Canning Company, of Conneaut, Ohio and a director of the National Cannery Association for three years, died suddenly February 13.

Well-known to the canning industry, Mr. Campbell was active both in the affairs of the N.C.A. and the Ohio Cannery Association.

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